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USSR WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 26 - 31 MAY 1951

26 May 1951

On 24 and 25 May, cool overcast weather prevailed over the greater part of the European USSR. Snow flurries fell in the Karelo-Finnish SSR, Arkhangel'sk Oblast, and Komi ASSR, Frosts occurred during the night of 25 May north of a line running through Leningrad, Kalinin, and Gor'kiy. Noon air temperature on 2. May was 4 degrees in Sverdlovsk and Minsk, 8 in Vologda, 9 in Kirov and Leningrad, 10 in Orel, Dnepropetrovsk, and L'vov, 11 in Kazan', Kuybyshev, Rostov on the Don, and Gor'kiy, 12 in Moscow, 13 in Tambov, Voroshilovgrad, and Simferopol', 14 in Saratov, Voronezh, and Kiev, 15 in Kursk and Stalingrad, 16 in Odessa, 17 in Kishinev, and 18 in Krasnodar.

On 24 May; heavy rains (10 or more millimeters) fell in Voroshilovgrad and Rostov oblasts, Krasnodar Kray, and on the Black Sea coast of the Transcaucasus. Quite heavy rains (4-10 millimeters) were recorded in the southern part of Stalingrad Oblast, the western part of Astrakhan' Oblast, and in the southern and western areas of the Ukraine.

In the southern parts of the central European USCR regions and in the Ukraine, sown crops are being cultivated. Spring wheat is being weeded in the Kamennaya Steppe in Voronezh Oblast and potatoes are being thinned around Zhdanov in Stalino Oblast.

Warm dry weather continues over the greater part of Siberia, Kazakhstan, and Central Asia.

29 May 1951

On 27 and 28 May, a gradual warming up took place in the greater portion of the European part of the country. It became considerably warmer in the western areas and in the Urals.

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On 28 May, noon temperature was 10 in Kirov and Saratov, 12 in Kuybyshev, Gor'kiy, Arkhangel'sk, and Minsk, 13 in Riga, Vologda, and Stalingrad, 14 in Sverdlovsk, 15 in Kursk, Tambov, and Leningrad, 16 in Orel, Voronezh, Kiev, Voroshilovgrad, and Rostov on the Don, 17 in Moscow, 21 in Odessa, and 25 in Kishinev. Frost was observed on the surface of the ground during the night of 28 May in the Baltic countries, Belorussia, and the western areas of the central zone.

On 27 May, rain fell in the North Caucasus, along the middle and lower Volga, in the southern parts of the central regions, and in the eastern areas of Belorussia. During the first 12 hours of 28 May, dry weather prevailed over the greater part of the European USSR; rains fell only in western Latvia and in Saratov Oblast.

The rains were good for sown crops. The moderately warm weather caused intensive growth, and winter crops grew more rapidly than usual in most areas. At the same time, conditions favored the growth of weeds which must be eradicated.

After very hot werther, an intensive but brief cool period, accompanied by strong winds, set in in West Siberia. Light rains fell locally. In East Siberia, very warm weather continues with daytime temperatures reaching 27-30 degrees.

31 May 1951

On 29 and 30 May, overcast and cold weather continued in the northern half of the European USSR; rain fell in the western, northwestern, and central regions. During the 24-hour period of 30 May, temperatures fell 7-9 degrees in the northwest, Belorussia, and northern Ukraine.

It is very warm and dry in the southern and southeastern regions. Maximum temperatures on 29 May reached 24-27 degrees in the southern and eastern Ukraine, North Caucasus, and along the lower Volga.

Noon temperature on 30 May ranged between 26 and 28 degrees in Krasnodar, Odessa, Stalingrad, and Voroshilovgrad, was 24 in Rostov on the Don, 22 in Voronezh, 21 in Tambov, and 20 in Kuybyshev and Gor'kiy.

Past rains had soaked the soil thoroughly, so the warm weather in the south and southeast is promoting the growth and development of crops. Winter rye is already entering the milky stage in the North Caucasus and has headed out in Bashkir ASSR.

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